# POUNDMAKER

Vol. 2 No. 9 Edmonton's Alternate Newspaper Aug.30—Sept.30,1973

Free


# Unrest and repression at the Alberta Hospital

pages 3 & 5

## Northeast Edmonton rate payers fight back

page 13

## North Garneau gets the axe?

page 8

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AUDITIONS for admission into the University Wind Ensemble will be given during the week of September 4, from 10:00 a. m. to 12 noon and from 3:00 p.m. to 4:30 p. m. daily in Fine Arts 1-13. For an appointment please call Mr. Pier at ext. 4260, or come by the office (F. A. 1-13).

The University of Alberta Choruses cordially invite all interested and qualified singers to audition at the first scheduled rehearsal, Monday September 10, at 6:30 p. m. in Fine Arts 1-29. For further information please call Mr. Cook at extension 5306, or come by the office, Fine Arts 3-67.

CAT TO GIVE AWAY. Cat needs home. She's pearl gray and housetrained. Call Sharon at 425-9120.

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The EDMONTON FOLK CLUB meets at Garneau United Church--Ramsey Hall (84 Avenue & 112 Street) every Tuesday night. This Tuesday there is an open stage. Everyone invited to either perform or listen (or both). Starts around 8:00 p. m.

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Please phone or visit the G. S. A. Office at 232 Assiniboia Hall (432-1175) for further information (between 1-4 p. m. daily).


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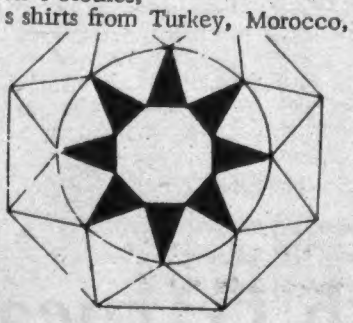

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# Liberals prepare to smash strike

With parliament reconvening today for the express purpose of dealing with the national rail strike, things look bleak for the 56, 000 non-operating rail workers.

Many non-ops have expressed dissatisfaction with the union wage demands, feeling them to be too low to cope with rising food prices and the ever increasing cost of living. As government compulsory arbitration has consistently acted in the interests of the companies (a fact which even Labour Minister Munro has admitted), it seems unlikely that even the watered down demands of the unions will be met. (Union demands have dropped from the original 15 percent increase per year to 10. 78 percent).

The companies have always known that if they waited long enough the government would step in. They have never seriously bargained with the striking rail workers and seemed content to let the media wear down public support while a long drawn out strike and shortage of funds weakened the workers' solidarity.

Since the companies have never changed their original offer, it is very clear that management and labour can not bargain in good faith as only labour is willing to bargain. It seems as if a confrontation between government/business and the workers appears to be the only alternative for the strikers. For if they accept the federal arbitration they might as well not have gone on strike in the first place; and all that will have been accomplished is lost wages and thousands of men laid off for no reason.

All this because two companies declaring staggering profits last year could not 'afford' to pay their workers a decent wage. In 1972 CPR declared $113 million in profit and CNR declared a record $445 million in profit. (Trudeau did not want to release CN's books to the public, because it would give unions an unfair advantage at the bargaining table).

The media has ignored the economic plight of the workers and the fat company profits and has instead sidestepped the issues with talk about which sectors of the country are being 'hurt' by the strike.

Non-operating employees on strike at CN

Besides the fact that the strikers are undoubtedly the most 'hurt', many of the issues raised by the media are completely false. They have raised a wave of protest about the slow down of grain handling, and yet the National Farmers Union, as the organization most closely affected by the non-shipping of grain, has expressed complete solidarity with the striking rail workers.

It seems that the strikers must either accept the government arbitration and settle for an unfair agreement, or confront the government management collusion and be eventually forced back to work anyway.

There is one way the situation can be settled with justice. What is needed is complete public solidarity with the striking rail employees.

It might be you next time.

# Council rejects real wards

"City council's turning away from revision of the present ward system is disappointing," says Roger Soderstrom of the Edmonton Social Planning Council.

Soderstrom feels that our ward system is "no ward system at all", and says also that the Planning Council is organizing a commission on participatory democracy which will study the problem. The commission will concentrate on how urban centres can best be governed.

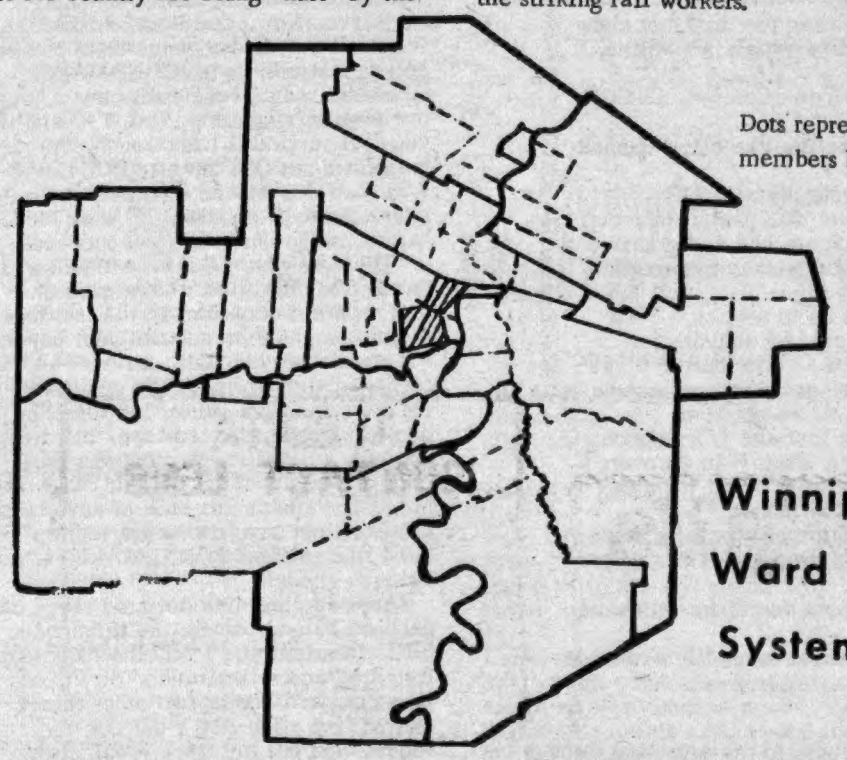
Mike English, chairman of the Edmonton and District Labour Council, agrees that the wards should be changed. He says that the Labour Council's civic affairs committee recommended last spring that the number of wards be increased to the legal maximum of ten.

But our aldermen didn't agree. Monday night they voted 10 to 3 not to hold the next civic election on the basis of a twelve-ward system. Only Bill McLean, who made the motion, Mayor Dent and Ron Hayter voted in favour.

McLean expressed surprise at the way some aldermen voted. He says he expected a close vote, and was particularly disappointed that Una Evans, B. C. Tanner, and Buck Olsen were against twelve wards.

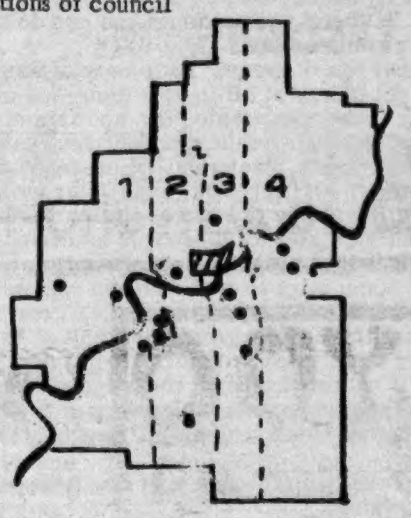
Do the city's aldermen represent the citizens? If you accept the argument that a rich man can represent a poor man's interests then you will see little need for a ward system. But obviously a person with some wealth is going to be interested in protecting that wealth to some extent. Council members righteously deny that fact, saying that "oh, well, I speak for everyone in my ward".

If that's so, why has it taken Edmonton so long to start on rapid transit? Why are school children in poor areas of northeast Edmonton about to be bussed six to twelve miles to school, while the upper class kids have well-facilitated schools close to their homes? Why are high-rise developers throwing people out of their homes to build expensive monstrosities? Why are slum landlords like John Lakusta and the city itself allowed to own Boyle Street homes and exploit tenants ruthlessly?




Edmonton Ward System

Dots represent locations of council members homes.




It is obvious to anyone looking closely that city council is hardly a fighter for the people. And where do the councillors live?

Well, to start, nine live on the better off south side of the city. Seven have homes near the river valley, where property values are high. Not one lives in the entire northeast or northwest sections of the city. Coincidence?

Edmonton's voters indicated their desire for a ward system in 1968, but were disappointed when they got four long strips going from north to south.

The wards all include rich and poor areas, both sides of the river, and, in short, are as much like the entire city as a whole as possible.

Their large size (100, 000 people) means that poorly known candidates have little chance of making much of an impact in the campaign. We have a civic democracy to the extent that a person with money can buy billboard space, large Journal ads, TV and radio time, and posters by the hundred, while the average housewife or truckdriver has just as much right to buy all these things but not the means to.

The result is a candidate like Cec Purves or Alex Fallow spending lavishly and being elected the first time they run for office. And once they are ensconsed in power, they get free publicity for the next three years from the Journal, etc. to the point where they have no need even to campaign to win another term.

The obvious answer is to make our wards smaller. If you only have 10, 000 people to get your message across to, it becomes much easier to talk to many of them, thus reducing the amount of money you have to spend.

Winnipeg has such a system, in which there fifty small wards (see map) with about 10, 000 residents in each. To get this for Edmonton, or even the twelve ward system, would require the provincial government to change the Municipal Act.

Buck Olsen's case is an interesting one. He was elected to represent Ward 4, the east end of the city. But he lives just south of the university, on 117th Street. His home is in Ward 1. When he was asked why he ran in Ward 4, he said that he had looked around to see what areas of the city needed representation badly and had problems he could help with, and decided that the east end was suitable, especially as he thought he "could get elected there as easily as anywhere".

Olsen denies that aldermen are biased in favour of rich or poor areas, labelling such ideas as "visions which don't exist" and "figments of the imagination". The only change he would like to see in this field would be to have prospective candidates pass a test which would ascertain their awareness of civic problems to determine whether they should be allowed to run. He notes that candidates now simply have to get the signatures of five property owners in a ward to run in it, which simply makes a farce of the idea that each ward's aldermen should fight to fulfill the particular interests of their constituents.

Doug Tomlinson, labour candidate in Ward 4 in 1971, sums up the situation when he says that a good ward system is something that working-class candidates have fought for for decades but have not won yet. "Four wards are a step forward, but I definitely would like to see a larger number of wards with one alderman in each", he says.

But city council seems to feel that the present system has not been fully tested. So, Edmonton faces another civic election next fall with its ludicrous façade of a fair ward system still holding together.

# Censure at Oliver

Campaigners for civil and human rights have always had large obstacles to overcome -- especially in institutions where denial of speech can be easily achieved.'

Chris Kjeldsen, an inmate at the Alberta Hospital at Oliver, last week achieved permission from a doctor on the hospital staff to talk to POUNDMAKER about the state of the hospital's food.

In drawing attention to the state of the food, Chris was sticking his neck pretty far out, He was recently coerced into a brain operation to 'modify' his aggressive tendencies. The operation was not successful and there was, luckily, no discernible damage to him. To forstall a second operation, he has agreed to submit to aversion therapy; if this is unsuccessful a second operation is emminent.

The hospital can virtually do with him as it wishes.

POUNDMAKER arranged to meet him on Friday, August 24. When the hospital was telephoned on Friday morning, Mrs. Wilkinson of the hospital informed us that Mr. Kjeldsen could only be visited by members of his own family (his only known family are in Vancouver); could not receive any telephone call; and was allowed only to telephone his lawyer.

At the same time POUNDMAKER was also informed that Chris' girlfriend who was in the same ward, had been moved to another ward, 'pumped up' with drugs, and was in accessible.

These actions, prohibiting freedom of speech and associations, are in violation of civil rights. That the hospital can apply such censure cannot be justified . These actions are not done, as the hospital suggests, to protect his rights but to protect the hospital itself to to keep him from contacting the outside world.

There is more information concerning Kjeldsen on Page 5.

## An error, by George

In an article entitled "Workers' Rights in Alberta: a summary" which appeared in the July 12 - 19, 1973 issue of POUNDMAKER, the statement was made, under the heading 'Vacations and Holidays' that "If a general holiday falls on your day off, you are entitled to a day off with pay some time before the next holiday, or before you leave your job."

This is not the case and there is no such provision in the Alberta Labour Act. If a general holiday falls on your day off, your employer is under no obligation to give you either a different day off or any extra money.

POUNDMAKER apologizes for any trouble or inconvenience this error on our part may have caused any of our readers.

# LETTERS PAGE
# Poundmaker
# 11129 80 ave.

# Doctor Duck

Look up. Look up. Look all the way up. Frightening, isn't it?

Hello again, fans. Today we deal with a rather touchy medical area (what we in the biz call The Rigid Rim-pack Syndrome).

If you get embarrassed at all, just pretend you looking at the cute little editorial cartoon elsewhere on this page.

Ready?

ALPHABETICAL AILMENTS AND ANTIDOTES (PART @)

CONSTIPATION

This is usually due to a dietary deficiency, eating too fast, not chewing your food thoroughly (chewing food produces saliva which is alkaline, which aids digestion), tension, etc.

All of these things can cause that great American dilemma, IRREGULARITY! (Shame, shame, shame.)

But here's some things you can do to avoid feeling like a low-budget ex-lax commercial:

--eat lots of greens, get plenty of roughage in your diet.

--get plenty of oil in your diet--soy oil, safflower oil, peanut oil, etc. NOTE: This is vegetable oils, not animal fats (which are bad and greasy and cause green hair on the palms of your hands) (and blindness in some cases).

--eat yogurt, preferably home-made.

--try an all-fruit-and-yogurt diet for a few days up to a week.

--drink plenty of water; constipation is often caused by dehydration.

--drink a glass of lukewarm water and lemon half an hour before breakfast, it helps to regulate your bowel movements.

Some ways to deal with the symptoms once you've got 'em:

--Senna and peppermint tea: 1/2 teaspoon senna leaf and 1/2 teaspoon peppermint leaves covered by a cup of boiling water. Brew it in a covered pot for three to five minutes. Drink with honey if desired. Wait for a day and, if nothing happens, try it again. After all, it can't hurt.

--Take one or two tablespoons of psylla seeds with meals or take them an hour before meals with half a glass of water. For children, use 1/2 to 1 teaspoon.

--Take two tablespoons of raw flaxseed meal in hot cereal for breakfast. Yum, yum.

--Now for the anti-climax. Milk of magnesia works, is readily available and relatively cheap. Ah well, such is life.

Now that wasn't so bad, was it?

Oh yes. Just as a tip between friends. It has come to my attention through the union grapevine that eating Teamster table grapes and non-union lettuce causes immediate horrible and agonizing death.

Just thought you'd like to know.

# We're still friends

Dear POUNDMAKER:

I have heard recently from a very reliable (though second hand) source that you have been running down small businesses and "health food" businesses in particular. I don't think that's fair.

For those of us that operate a small business within the capitalist system, POUNDMAKER, we must rely on customer satisfaction to earn a living. If the customer is dissatisfied enough, we starve. Now, customer satisfaction is not all that bad a gauge as to business operations, is it POUNDMAKER? Of course, some businesses have a monopoly on service, e.g. A.G.T., and if you feel service is bad--tough. Some businesses get OFY grants, POUNDMAKER, and don't need to satisfy customers. Some of us, though, work bloody hard to make our businesses succeed.

Those of you at POUNDMAKER will recall (maybe), that I have tried on four separate occasions in the last four months to place an ad with your paper. All were received, OK, all were in plenty of time to meet the deadlines for the respective issues; but somehow, due to bureaucratic red tape, or carelessness, or inefficiency on your part, only one ad appeared in your POUNDMAKER. Perhaps this lack of advertising didn't affect my "capitalist venture"--but I like to think POUNDMAKER advertising is good.

Anyway, the nine dollars I saved on each ad helped pay for the telehphone bills, the rent, the food, the bank loans, freight charges, insurance. city taxes, licences, and one or two other things (seems like a hundred); but not my wages, and not my truck repairs (my truck is very sick) and not as many books as I'd like, and not a juice bar... So you see, any improvement in business would help.

Next time I'm sure my ad will make the POUNDMAKER though, which would really phase me, 'cause I like the POUNDMAKER, even though I rarely see a copy. I know you're still around, though, cause just the other week I saw a poster about a POUNDMAKER benefit; and sometimes, if I'm real lucky, someone will come into my shop with a POUNDMAKER, and I can sneak a quick look at the cover when they aren't looking.

So, I still have your "Read POUNDMAKER" poster in my window; and people still come in and ask where they can get a copy; and I still reply, "They (POUNDMAKER people) were supposed to bring over a bunch of copies about a month ago, but they haven't arrived yet, ... uh,... you could try SUB..."; and I guess they do; but I would still like some POUNDMAKERs to place on the left of the "Bargain Finders" I have.

You see, POUNDMAKER, I have a lot of faith in you. And I intend to keep trying to advertise my small, capitalistic Natural Food store in your POUNDMAKER --and maybe someday Validus Aptus will be as big as Kraft--an' maybe POUNDMAKER will be as big as the Journal. 'Course none of us will be here then--we'll be out selling dope, er, something. But in the meantime, I'll just bust my ass for 10 or 12 hours a day, 6 or 7 days a week in the name of Capitalism, or freedom, or sex, or something worthwhile.

Drop over (climb up the stairs) and see me sometime.

still your friend
John Abelseth, mgr.
Validus Aptus Natural Foods
HUB

## Monday morning comin' down hard

This is the last regular issue of POUNDMAKER that will appear on Thursday afternoons.

Starting on September 10, POUNDMAKER will distribute throughout the city on Monday afternoons.

This will, we hope, allow us to streamline our reporting and production procedures and thereby allow us more time to get out and report the news as well as investigate the more cloudy corporate and political relationships and dealings in Edmonton. And this will allow us to serve you better as a source of useful public information.

So, if you will bear with us to the 10th of September, we can all look forward to a most interesting winter.

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Mondays by the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129 - 80th Avenue, Edmonton; phone 433-5041. Single copies are free at all outlets. Subscriptions cost $7.00 for one year and $12.00 for two years. Any and all volunteers are welcome. Press releases, letters, money, food, beer, editorial submissions, etc. must be received by the Friday before publication. POUNDMAKER is printed by Central Web Offset Limited.

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POUNDMAKER's advertising rates are: classified ads are free; full back page for $250; regular full page for $220; half page for $110; quarter page for $60; one column inch for $4; and, one agate-line costs 28.51¢. Special discounts are given for cash and long-term contracts (over four issues).

STAFF THIS ISSUE:

Judy Samoil, Dave Berger, Sheila Macdonald, Ross Harvey, Lise Manchester, Tom Cairns, Malcom Archibald, Kimball Cariou, Morgan Thomas, Hugh Thomas, Eugene Plawiuk, Cam Beck, Colette Forest, Cheryl Croucher, Ann Harvey, Jim Selby, Rick Grant, Terry Malanchuk

# Psychosurgery used on hospital patients

Patients in the Alberta Hospital at Oliver are being used as subjects in surgical experiments.

Apparently inmates in the forensic unit automatically relinquish all rights over their own minds.

One of the newer operations now being performed there is called an amygdalotomy. In an interview on June 23, Dr. James Earp of the U of A Dept. of Psychiatry described the operation to the Edmonton Journal.

It is thought that man's aggression is controlled by two pea-sized areas of the limbric system called amygdaloid nucleii, one on each side of the brain. Each has the function of initiating and inhibiting aggression.

Dr. Earp admitted that the operation was still in experimental stages, and that there were not, as yet, firm results. He added that even if the operation was accurately carried out on a patient who shouldn't have been considered for the operation "the 'chances' are that it wouldn't make his condition worse -- it just wouldn't make it better."

Dr. Earp mentioned ethical problems of the operation also. The decision should be freely made by the patient ... "he may be giving consent only because he wants out of prison and therefore might be making the decision under duress." In the interview he further stressed that "the operation is going to be done, and is being done, only in situations where all other measures have failed."

In a letter written to but not printed by the Edmonton Journal, Chris Kjeldsen, a patient at the Alberta Hospital, contradicted statements made by Dr. Earp in the Journal interview.

"Dr. Earp states ... that the operation is going to be done, and is being done, only in situations where all other measures have failed. This is an absolute falsehood.

"I was admitted to Alberta Hospital on May 2, 1972, after being found not guilty by reason of insanity on a number of serious charges. I was tested extensively both here and at the U of A hospital, and diagnosed by psychiatrists and psychologists. As a result of that diagnosis, it was proposed that I should undergo a bilateral stereotaxic amygdalotomy, an operation usually performed in two separate procedures, one on the right side of the amygdala, the other on the left.

"The first operation was performed on March 14, 1973, by a Dr Allan at the U of A hospital. I CHALLENGE DR. EARP, WHO WAS CONSULTED BEFORE THE OPERATION BY THE MEDICAL STAFF HERE, TO NAME ANY "OTHER MEASURES" OF THERAPY THAT WERE EVEN ATTEMPTED BEFORE THE SURGERY WAS PERFORMED.

"After the operation, I was told that the other side would have to be done. At this time I was given the choice of going ahead with the operation or returning to Calgary Correctional Inst. to be held in custody there indefinitely ... and therefore the patient might be making the decision under duress, states Dr. Earp so succinctly.

"I have been very reluctant to undergo the second half of the surgery, and after much balking on my part, the meducal people involved have agreed to attempt a program of Behavioural Therapy, and if that is not successful, I will again be asked to go ahead with the operation.

"Dr. Earp did say one correct thing in his interview. That is that "because of the few times it (amygdalotomy) has been performed, there are no firm results. When I gave consent for the first operation, I was told that the possible effects of the procedure included "epilepsy, paralysis, general weakness, impairment of mental facilities" but that the risk was very small. Compare this with Dr. Earp's statement that "the chances are that it wouldn't make his condition worse -- it just wouldn't make it any better." I for one would not be willing to take those "chances" unless I was absolutely sure that there were no other measures which could possibly help me.

"Dr. Earp also mentioned that in some areas, approval for amygdalotomies has to be given by a board of professionals who act in much the same way as boards which now approve therapeutic abortions. Perhaps he was attempting to give the impression that this is the way the situation is handled here. In fact, this is a policy of the National Institute of Mental Health in the United States, and to the best of my knowledge is not followed in Canada. In any case, such a procedure was not followed in my case."

# Hunger strike at Oliver

Dr. C. P. Hellon,
Director of Mental Health,
Province of Alberta.

Dear Dr. Hellon:

I am writing this to inform you that as of 12:00 noon August 24, 1973, I have placed myself on a hunger strike. My total intake of nutrients will be will be confined to tea and coffee with sugar and cream. The purpose of this hunger strike is to protest against the food being served patients at Alberta Hospital.

I wish to make it very clear here that, although I have many other complaints against this particular hospital, and mental health services in general, they are in no way concerned with, nor are they a cause of, this hunger strike. I will continue this action until such a time as I am convinced that a concerned and responsible enquiry is being made into the operations of Versa Foods at this hospital.

I have informed Dr. Dorran of my concern over the food situation, and on August 24, 1973, I spoke to the hospital dietician as well. When I first spoke to Dr. Dorran, concerning this, he told me that he personally had no objection to my being visited by a representative of the POUNDMAKER newspaper. He confirmed this on August 23, 1973, telling me that Dr. Cornish had said that he had no objections either. On August 24, I was told by the ward charge on this ward that the visit had been cancelled by Dr. Cornish, even though I had given Dr. Dorran my word that I would discuss nothing other than the food situation, and even suggested that the visit be supervised by staff to ensure this. A Mr. Thomas of the POUNDMAKER had made an appointment to come and see me at 2:00 PM on August 24.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter. I sincerely hope you will give your immediate attention to this question. (I'M GETTING HUNGRY)

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Respectfully yours,

Mr. C. F. Kjeldsen,
P. O. Box 307,
Edmonton, Alta.

# Aspirin substitute addictive

NEW YORK (LNS)--When it first went on the market in 1957, Darvon was promoted by its manufacturer, Eli Lilly & Co., as an effective painkilling drug and a safe substitute for codeine. It has since become one of the most commonly prescribed drugs in North America, ordered by doctors for millions of patients as a stronger alternative to aspirin.

About five years ago, reports appeared in the Medical Letter, a journal of independent physicians and pharmacists, which presented evidence that Darvon could be addicting.

Now, reports the Wall Street Journal, the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs has decided that Darvon is indeed a narcotic on which many people have become physically or mentally habituated and that it should be placed under controls with other narcotics.

Darvon has rapidly been gaining users as a street drug. According to Dr. Richard Kunnes, who works in an Ann Arbor, Mich. drug-help clinic, an addict--who might be taking twenty to thirty capsules a day, may find it harder to withdraw from Darvon than from heroin.

Although Darvon's narcotic effects are considerable, comparative studies conducted in recent years provide evidence that the drug's pain-killing abilities aren't any better than aspirin.

Lilly's patent on propoxyphene, the generic name for Darvon, expired several months ago, making it possible for other companies to produce the drug under other names or under the generic name. Lederle Laboratories, Smith, Klein Corp., and ten smaller companies have already started manufacturing Darvon equivalents.

## US Army admits attacking hospitals

WASHINGTON(LNS)--Testimony given before the Senate Armed Services Committee on August 8 has confirmed that North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front (NLF) hospitals in North and South Vietnam were regularly included as targets for U. S. bombing missions.

"The rationale for looking for hospitals was that there were probably other targets there--maybe a company or battalion protecting it," testified former Sergeant Allen Stevenson, who served in Vietnam during 1967-68. Stevenson told the Committee that hospitals were considered to be a third-level priority for Air Force strikes, ranking below fixed enemy fortifications like supply areas, and troop concentrations of company size or larger.

The 1907 Hague Convention which the U. S. signed, strictly prohibits the bombing of hospitals as does the U. S. Army's own Law of Land Warfare.

## Versafoods is...

Versafoods is a national catering company that prepares cheap food for institutions.

This year it again received the contract for Oliver's Alberta Hospital. After its bid was submitted, all other bidding was cancelled as the Department of Health and Social Development did not think that any other firm could possibly underbid them.

The Versafoods company managed to bid so low that it couldn't possibly prepare nutritionally adequate diets for patients. In Oliver the situation was bad enough for a number of doctors to give permission to patients to complain to POUNDMAKER.

Despite the lack of time to investigate Versafoods in more detail, it seems that this same company was catering to Memorial University in Newfoundland when there were cases of salmonella food poisoning in the cafeteria.(traced to the cream puffs).

Such pratices put doubt on the validity of the bidding system for awarding food contracts.

To protest the condition of the food and to instigate an investigation into Versafoods, Chris Kjeldsen has started a hunger strike.

This action is not an easy one.

Write to him in support of this action care of the Alberta Hospital.

# EREWHON BOOKS

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**OPEN 7-10 WEEK NIGHTS**

**10-6 SATURDAY**

**an ar chism** (an′ər kiz əm), *n.* **1.** the political theory that all systems of government and law are harmful. Believers in anarchism think that government and laws prevent individuals from reaching their greatest development.

# CKUA high lights

FRIDAY (August 31)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11:30 A.M. | PANORAMA OF THE LIVELY ARTS: | Discussion of Lindsay Anderson's rock-scored "O Lucky Man" and a review of the history of Grieg's home, called "Troldhaugen". | |
| 6:45 P.M. | UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL: | Da Camera singers in concert. | Don McLean |
| 8:00 P.M. | PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA: | Andre Kostelanetz conducting an all Tchaikovsky program. | |
| 10:00 P.M. | MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE: | News, views, commentaries and weekly news review. | Don Gillis & Carl Noack |

SATURDAY (September 1)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9:00 A.M. | NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION: | Discussion on serious problems faced by young people in our society today. | |
| 9:30 A.M. | NEW WORLDS OF SOUND: | Exploration of new sound possibilities. | |
| 12:15 P.M. | MATCH'L BLUES: | The blues performer and the blues idiom. | Holger Petersen |
| 7:45 P.M. | THE MIXED BAG: | Aretha Franklin is featured. | Bob Chelmick |
| 9:00 P.M. | H.P.SAUCE: | Humphrey and the Dumptrucks with music from their new album. | Holger Petersen |
| 10:35 P.M. | BEAT THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT: | Assorted rock 'til 2:00 A.M. | Bryan Fustukian |

SUNDAY (September 2)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12:15 P.M. | YOUR WORLD: | A discussion of public versus private education. | |
| 1:00 P.M. | SUMMER THEATRE: | The Infernal Machine by Jean Cocteau with Margaret Leighton and Jeremy Brett. | Jay Smith |

MONDAY (September 3)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11:30 A.M. | DIALOGUE: | Discussion of early childhood education. | Andy Smith |
| 9:00 P.M. | DeKOVEN CONCERT: | Music of Cimarosa and Haydn. | DeKoven |
| 10:30 P.M. | SONGS OF SCOTLAND: | Scottish Children's songs and street songs. | Stephen Scobie |

TUESDAY ( September 4)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7:45 P.M. | SCOPE: | Report on the work of the U.N. and its related agencies. | |
| 8:00 P.M. | PACIFICA: | Liam Clancy: words and songs and things. | |
| 9:00 P.M. | STUDS TERKEL SHOW: | Peter Feibleman, author of "The Columbus Tree", a novel about contemporary Spain. | Studs Terkel |
| 10:30 P.M. | THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY: | Jazz, with P.J.Perry. | Marc Vasey |

WEDNESDAY (September 5)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9:00 A.M. | CONCERT AT NINE: | Music from the classics. | |
| 7:45 P.M. | MEN AND MOLECULES: | Problems of the commonly-used disinfectant chlorine. | |
| 8:00 P.M. | BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT: | Seiji Ozawa conducting. Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No.1 and Cantata No.51; Hofmann: Contata "My Soul Prized and Praised". | |
| 10:30 P.M. | THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY: | Jazz, with Charles Tolliver. | Marc Vasey |
| 11:00 P.M. | JAZZ SHOW: | Jazz theme continues. | Sev Sabourin |

THURSDAY (September 6)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2:30 P.M. | MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE: | 30 minutes of news, views and commentary. | Carl Noack |
| 7:45 P.M. | SCOPE: | Report on the world-wide activities of the U.N. and its related agencies. | |
| 8:00 P.M. | JAZZ INTERACTIONS: | Jazz scene with music and conversation. | Marc Vasey |
| 9:00 P.M. | MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS: | Delius: a "Mass of Life", part 2. | Matt Hedley |
| 10:30 P.M. | THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY: | Judi Singh and George McFetridge. | Marc Vasey |

# Liberalism goes wild!

Education is a contributive social process, the essence of which is an expanding awareness of man's social and natural environment through dialogue and co-operative intellectual effort. The principal goal of education is to serve society by developing the full potential of all citizens as free, creative, thinking and acting human beings and therefore to serve society by helping to achieve equality of the essential conditions of human living. The student must discover, examine and assimilate the knowledge of himself and his environment and must develop the ability to cope with it and transform it.

The Canadian student has the right and duty to improve himself as a social being and to contribute to the development of society by:

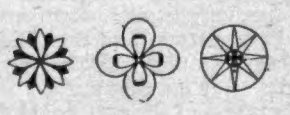
a) expanding knowledge through research and the objective analysis of existing hypotheses and ideas and the formulation of others;
b) learning by sharing his or her perceptions and thoughts with her/his fellow citizens and constructively criticizing theirs;
c) engaging in fundamental action, as an individual or in a group, to confront society with discoveries and to promote consequent action to bring reforms into practice;
d) playing a full part in the life of the community as a citizen.

The Canadian student has the right to establish democratic, representative student associations. Realizing that educational reform will not come in a vacum or without a continuous examination and possible transformation of societal values and institutions; the associations must be free to ally themselves with other groups in society which have similar aims.

The Canadian student is a member of a global society, with the right and duty to be concerned about his fellow citizens, and with the responsibility to promote human rights and mutual understanding.

The Canadian student, as a full member of the academic community and society, has the right and duty to participate in shaping an environment conductive to the accomplishment of these aims and to basic decisions about the conditions and nature of her/his intellectual activity and the goals served by educational institutions. The student has the duty to assure that the educational system is accessible and democratic so that it will serve the interests of the whole society. The Canadian student has the right to be free to continue his education without any material, economic, social, or psychological barriers, created by the absence of real equality of essential conditions.

(This Declaration was originally formulated by the now-defunct Canadian Union of Students, and it has recently been adopted by the newly-formed National Union of Students. )



**so vi et** (sō′vi et or sō′vi it), *n.* **1.** council; assembly. **2.** Often, **Soviet.** in the Soviet Union: **a.** either of two elected local assemblies (**village soviets, town soviets**). **b.** any of the pyramid of larger assemblies elected by local assemblies, culminating in the **Union Congress of Soviets** or **Supreme Soviet.** **3.** any council like a Russian soviet.

# STUDENT NEWS

## U of A housing looks bad this year

It appears that the student housing situation is worse this year than in the past.

There are several ways to find a place to live near campus, but most are expensive and some are no longer available.

HUB is nearly filled now. The only suites left are a few four-man units for $240 per month. Vacancies may come occasionally as renters leave for cheaper accomodations, however. At $90 for a single room and $150 for a double, HUB is not exactly inexpensive student housing. Phone 432-1241 for more information.

The Lister Hall complex is also near capacity. There are only a few rooms left, at $936 each (for a year) for a double and $1116 for a single. The year lasts until April 26.

The Garneau situation is little better, especially as many of the homes there are in danger of being destroyed for apartments and parking lots. Campus Co-Operative is a group of 12 houses, most in Garneau, whose tenants pay $40 per month rent to the Co-op, which pays the owners from the collective money. Most are full at the moment, but you might call Fudd at 433-3867 to see if any new vacancies arise.

There are also a number of individual cooperative-collective houses around the university. These generally put up notices around campus to fill their houses, but there is less room in them now than there used to be.

For those willing to pay about $120 monthly for room and board, as well as the costs of joining a fraternity or sorority, there are occasionally rooms available in frat houses. For more information call Dave Welsh at 488-0044.

Finally, there are Garneau's instant slums -- the apartment buildings. A check on several of them revealed that most are nearly full now. Concord Towers on Whyte Avenue and 112th Street has no vacancies. Other larger blocks, such as Newton Place and College Plaza, have a few, but are prohibitively expensive. And in the instance of College Plaza, all their bachelor and two-room suites are full, leaving only the expensive one-room suites.

So the picture is grim, especially for those who cannot afford to live in the apartments.

U of A's HUB student housing

## Health

If you don't manage to survive the rigors of registration then you might need the help of the University Health Service.

If you also have a compass and a map you might be able to find their tiny building hiding behind the Basic Medical Sciences edifice.

The yearly $10 fee assures a student quick efficient medical service. Access to general physicians is without appointment while access to specialists is by appointment only. Students can receive any prescription for $1.

Students should note that the $10 fee imposed last year by the administration remains optional and that medical care will not be refused those who do not pay it.

The Health Service also provides an 18 bed infirmary, dental care facilities and psychiatric services.

Phone 439-4991 for more information.

## Finding your way at NAIT

The student services provided for NAIT students this fall are wide-ranging and readily accessable. The NAIT Frosh Booklet, available to all applicants, answers the questions about whom to contact about which problems.

But the greatest obstacle to the full use of services, according to the director of student services Mr. Reg Meadus, is the students' own unwillingness to use services they are unfamiliar with.

Counselling (academic, vocational, financial and personal) is a major service. Students wishing financial assistance are helped through the Student Finances Board, a powerful government agency, but Student Services processes the applications. The Department is willing to facillitate any group counselling over and above their personal guidance services. A chaplaincy service is another available and frequently used avenue of counselling.

Although NAIT has no residences, it does provide a computerized housing listing service. Resident nurses provide first aid and assist in locating physicians for those students unfamiliar with Edmonton. A student staffed cafeteria provides full course meals; student barbaring and beauty culture are available for a small fee, and social and technology clubs are open to all. A new activities centre provides a swimming pool and skating rink while a wide range of intra-mural and interschool sporting activities are open to all who would participate.

Due to the relatively short period of enrollment and long hours of classes, the Student Association lacks the autonomy and continuity of its university counterpart. Though this might result in poor student representation, the case at NAIT seems quite different. Cooperation between student services and the Student Association is high with the student services providing a business advisor, auxilliary clerical staff, printing services, and offices for the Association.

The student Association membership costs $30. This year funds totalling $102,000 based on an enrollment of 3,400 students will be allocated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Administration: | $8000 |
| Presidents salary: | 4000 |
| Travel expenses: | 1000 |
| Frosh week: | 5000 |
| Queen week: | 2700 |
| Awards night | 2500 |
| Public relations: | 2800 |
| Frosh Book: | 2000 |
| The Nugget: | 7700 |
| Yearbook: | 12800 |
| Photos: | 5600 |
| I.D. cards: | 2500 |
| NAIT radio: | 2700 |
| Athletics: | 31300 |

(These figures are subject to changes depending on numbers of drop-outs and the degree of success or failure of fund raising activities.)

## Counselling

Is your ex-girl friend filing a paternity suit against you ? If so you should phone Student Legal Aid at 432-5329 or visit them in room 272 in SUB.

The service began as a community self help project in the Boyle Street area in 1968 and now has additional offices at West 10 (12225 105 Ave.) in the Hardisty area and SUB.

Student Legal Aid attempts to help people help themselves on matters not handled in a regular court. The bulk of the cases are landlord-tenant disputes although advice on drug offenses, domestic problems, traffic violations and immigration problems is also given. All the advice follows legal procedures and students follow all legal channels.

Operating on a $36,000 budget Student Legal Aid draws upon an army of twenty-five lawyers, two of which work full time for the service.

## Legal aid

Over half the caseload facing the eleven staff members at Student Counselling deal with personality and family problems.

A. J. Hough, director of Student Counselling, explained that "there is always a great need to have someone to talk to confidentially . . . and we hope to provide that service". In many instances students are referred to psychiatrists or social workers.

Student Counselling also administers academic and vocational testing and offers advice on proper study methods.

Their offices, located on the fifth floor of SUB are particularly busy around exam time.

If you need someone to talk with confidentially, phone 432-5205 for an appointment or drop by their offices.


OPEN PUBLIC MEETING

The Future of

NORTH GARNEAU

September 6

7:00 pm

Council Chambers

University Hall

Listen and drink

BEER

Organize for

NORTH GARNEAU

Benefit with

HOT COTTAGE

THE HOVEL

Sept 3 8:30 pm

# Let's build a slum!

Slum--the word has been with us for centuries. The Concise Oxford Dictionary's definition of a slum is "Overcrowded and squalid back street or court or alley or district in city." Aside from its strict definition, the word slum denotes dirt, disease, and inescapable poverty. Traditionally, a slum is infested with vermin. Its buildings are in poor repair--paint peels, doors fall off hinges, walls crack easily. Garbage litters the streets and alleyways, and children are everywhere, playing in the streets because they have nowhere else to go.

Strange, isn't it, that these conditions can be found in various housing projects in Northeast Edmonton?

Most large cities have old and well-established slum districts. Many people have opposed and tried to eradicate them, from Charles Dickens to (much more recently) urban governments. One remedy often used by the latter is to destroy existing slums and make available to their inhabitants public housing at low rents. This kind of housing was built in Northeast Edmonton to replace housing like that owned by John Lakusta and other slum landlords.

Materially, at least, it is a step up (so far, anyway--most of it is less than two years old). But what is the effect of grouping together large numbers of "low-income" families? Eighty-five per cent of the people in North Edmonton who are receiving some kind of public subsidy live in Dickensfield, an area of Northeast Edmonton. What happens when hundreds of people who subsist at a low economic level, who are all in the same seemingly hopeless state, live in the midst of acres of boxes containing people whose plight is similar to their own?

When the physical environment of an artificially constructed "poor people's ghetto" like those in Northeast Edmonton begins to deteriorate, it will become a slum--in the full meaning of the word.

But could such a thing happen in Edmonton? Could (deliberately?) thoughtless planning on the part of city government, and greed (causing them to cut costs in every way, especially on materials) on the part of developers cause them to create a slum?

## Fighting city hall

Most of the time it is true that, you can't fight city hall. Occasionally, though, a citizens' group not only fights city hall but acheives a victory or two. There is one such group in Edmonton. It is the Northeast Edmonton Ratepayers' Association.

Four years ago, two ratepayers' associations were formed in northeast Edmonton. For approximately one year, the Belvedere and Steele Heights and the Londonderry and Steele Heights ratepayers' associations worked separately, each with no knowledge of the other. Then they joined, and since then the NEERPA has been one of the most vociferous and active community groups in the city.

In spite of its name, the NEERPA does not limit its membership to ratepayers--any concerned person living in the area is welcome to join, and they do. There are about 110 regular members, all volunteers, who form a broad cross section of the community. They are trying to put some power into the hands of ordinary citizens. They are concerned about the fact that 13 people, most of whom live on the south side and all of whom live in the wealthier areas of the city, make decisions for all of Edmonton. And they are concerned about problems such as housing developments, overcrowding of schools and provision for adequate recreational facilities.

"You will find, "says Lloyd Egan, a prominent member of the association, "that when something threatens the whole community, something that will affect everyone in it, people will get together and act against it. "The original threat in this case was a housing development. The ratepayers' association was unable to prevent its construction (evidently city hall doesn't like to halt developments which have already reached the planning stage unless there is violence involved, and the NEERPA is not anxious to use violence ). But since then it has been fighting zoning, inconsistencies in city hall policy and lack of "amenities"-parks, schools and a fire hall !

## Successes

They have had some successes. A fire hall was built soon after they requested it, and a community centre, complete with indoor skating rink, was built near it. "But most of the things we do are too late to help us. They just prevent the same sort of thing from happening in other parts of the city, "says Lloyd Egan.

One of the organisation's biggest complaints is the number of low-cost housing developments which have been built in their area. Because of this objection, they are often called bigots.

Northeast Edmonton is bounded on the west by 97 st., on the south by 127 ave., on the north by 154 ave., and on the east by the CNR line between 127 st. and 50 ave., and 154 ave. In this area live 53,116 people( 1972 figures ), which is about 12% of Edmonton's total population. Yet there are 1678 units of public and low rental housing there-more than in any other area of the city, and 16 more than on the entire south side.

There is evidence that developers are making a lot of money out of the land in northeast Edmonton. It is, of course, very difficult to find, but the ratepayers' association did uncover some interesting information about the transactions involved in the purchase of a 3.15 acre piece of land on which Belvedere Developments ( public housing ) now stands. One John Sopravich bought the land for $8000. He applied for P-3--public housing--zoning , which was granted to him by the city, and then sold the land to the city for $190,000.

## Ghetto

The fact that there are so many low-rental housing units in this area may not seem to be anything to worry about, but the NEERPA thinks that it most definitely is. When the association first began, northeast Edmonton had 250 units of low cost housing and the rest of the city had none. After a little investigation, they found out that the city plan for the future designated northeast Edmonton a low-rental housing area. Some other new areas ( one of which was Terwillegar Heights )were designated "Anglo-Saxon and Jewish upper-income areas".

"As far as we know, "comments Lloyd Egan, "no other city in Canada deliberately plans rich and poor areas. "

Northeast Edmonton is not an encouraging sight--acres and acres of low rental housing, all variations on the theme of The House as Box. The housing sites are all ugly, in varying degrees. Between the houses and the sidewalk there is usuallyjust a strip of grass-indeed, the whole area could be described as a grass desert. Much of the space around the housing sites is taken up by parking lots, which leaves little room for children to play (and many of the tenants in this type of housing are families with small children ).

Inhabitants of low rental housing sites often find that their children are "not welcome" in community league playgrounds. This tends to restrict them to their own sites, and as there is rarely adequate space around their homes they are exposed to the dangers of local traffic.

In one housing site, which has no open spaces nearby, the city made the street running through it into a one way street, sit a speed limit of 20 m. p. h. and told the tenants their children could play in the road. The houses in that development have one window each in the top and bottom floors.

Very near the site is a place where one can look in every direction and see nothing but housing developments.

Not only are the units ugly but they afford their tenants very little privacy. In most of them there is nothing that could be called a yard or a garden--a few do have a fenced-in square of grass. Windows look directly into the windows opposite, and the walls are anything but soundproof. I am not. in saying this, decrying togetherness and a sense of community, but some measure of privacy is needed by every human being.

In order to publicise the housing situation, and to document the facts of the matter, the ratepayers' association cooperated with tthe Edmonton Social Planning Council (which is not part of the city government) in a task force on high density housing in northeast Edmonton.

Here are some of the points they discussed in their report.

The construction of the low rental housing units is, for the most part, unsatisfactory. Building codes set down minimum standards for safety and quality but these are considered maximum standards by most builders of low rental housing. As a result, most of this housing is of poor quality.

Many of the units are constructed of wood frame, and therefore require considerable maintenance. Peeling paint, fixtures which come apart, cracks in ceilings and walls (both exterior and interior) are common complaints which indicate poor quality building materials. Improper aintenance by landlords is evidenced in the presence of garbage and dog droppings on lawns and walks, and lawns are often left unmowed.

In many places, tenants complain the landlord just doen't seem to care, and the tenants themselves do not do the necessary maintenance jobs.

The Board of Health is concerned about infestations of cockroaches, bedbugs and grain beetles in these multiple dwelling units. Many of the row houses share a common attic which makes the spread of insects form one unit to another very easy. (It is interesting to note that the design of row houses has not improved since the nineteenth century, when row upon row of them were built to house the factory workers of the industrial revolution). Disinfestation must be done a whole row at a time. In condominium housing, this means obtaining permission from the owner of each unit, which could be difficult.

It has been found again and again, in cities like Montreal and New York, that districts which have few green areas, inadequate recreational facilities, and neglected real estate generate (in the words of the Edmonton police department) "more policing problems" than districts which do not have these deficiencies. Already the petty crime rate in Dickensfield (part of northeast Edmonton) is high, and vandalism is increasing all over the area.

One of the biggest complaints of the NEERPA is about fire safety standards in the housing developments. In none of the units are there outside fire escapes -- there is no way of getting out of the second storey except by jumping out of a window. It takes some time of get out of a burglar-proof window -- and in a fire there is no time to spare. Even in the slums of large cities there is an iron fire escape on every building.

Another complaint is the lack of fire walls inside the houses. Recently built multiple dwelling units often have their masonry on the outside, where it could create a chimney effect in a fire, instead of on the inside where it could prevent the spread of fire from one unit to the next.

Because of the lack of these safety devices there have been three fires with deaths in low rental housing units.

On February 10th in Glengarry, a district of northeast Edmonton, a low rental housing unit caught fire when a can of paint heating on the stove exploded. The house burnt very quickly -- there was time only for a woman to throw one of her three children out of a second storey window before she and the other two succumbed to the flames. Her husband, when he entered the house the next morning, reported that the interior had been completely destroyed. There was no fire escape on the second floor. Fortunately the row of houses (which was built ten years ago) had a concrete wall which protruded eight inches on either side between the units.

In Dalton Developments -- built about fifteen years ago -- three people died in a recent fire. The windows on the second storey were at chin level for an adult and could be opened only six inches. Is there a necessity for burglar-proofing on the second storey of a crowded housing development?

Another fire two years ago burned down part of a housing development called Kew Place, also in northeast Edmonton. The development, built by Weber Brothers Realty Company, is composed of three rows of houses each 256 feet long and 75 feet wide. Two weeks before tenants were to have moved in, and after the (so-called) fire wall had been built, the northern most row burnt down. The fire from start to finish last-

# Citizens dare

Dickensfield school, which has ore p

# e to struggle

ed 25 minutes. Both the NEERPA and the Masonry Union called for an enquiry into the fire, but none took place.

Kew Place is unsatisfactory in other ways. In a public letter dated June 4th and addressed to Weber Brothers (one copy of which was sent to the Edmonton Social Planning Council) the Kew Place Tenant Action Committee listed two-and-a-half pages of complaints about their housing development. They complained about lack of indoor and outdoor maintenance, lack of safety in the units, management, and faulty construction.

A few of their specific complaints were:

- broken thermostats and valves in many of the units not being repaired -- they could not control the heat in their homes.
- knobs on fire doors being stripped of thread and being no longer operable.
- only two washers and dryers (in poor working order) to serve 32 families.
- poor maintenance of the grounds.
- lack of fire exits and of ways for fire trucks to get into the development.
- easily forced locks.
- unresponsive and hard to find manageress.
- leaky pipes.
- poor wiring.

In reply to this letter of complaint Weber Bros. accused the tenants of damaging and destroying the property, although they did change the management.

Another letter, from an anonymous group of tenants also in northeast Edmonton (who feared eviction if their names were published), was entitled: "'Living' in a Limited Housing Development (low standard housing for low income families)". Its complaints were just as serious. Prospective tenants are not allowed to see the unit before signing a lease. The units are never repaired, cleaned or painted before a new tenant moves in, even after substantial sums have been charged to the previous tenant for such maintenance, the letter said. Service roads are not maintained. Tenants do not receive a copy of the lease they signed. Instead they receive a list of rules which they have not signed. Tenants paying rent by welfare voucher pay an extra three dollars. The manager does not give notice of entry for inspection but enters with a pass key while tenants are absent. The buildings are poorly constructed and the plumbing in particular is unsatisfactory. On seeing it, one plumber said "I wonder whose palm they greased to get this plumbing approved?" And tenants who join the Alberta Tenants' Association receive their notice for the following month.

In order to correct these problems in low cost housing, the task force made the following recommendations:

1. an immediate investigation by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation into the alleged mismanagement, lack of care and maintenance of low dividend housing in Edmonton.

2. amendment by the federal government to the Income Tax Act which would allow companies a 10 per cent depreciation on multi-unit dwellings erected of incombustible materials. (This is because the present income tax laws allow a 10 per cent depreciation on wood frame buildings, but only a 5 per cent depreciation on buildings constructed of masonry or other fireproof material. The suggested change would encourage developers to build safer housing.)

3. governments at all levels should establish minimum building code standards which prevent the construction of multi-unit dwellings that are potential health hazards, which take into consideration minimum fire protection between units and which upgrade the standard of materials used and the quality of workmanship accepted.

4. civic officials should be encouraged to distribute public and limited dividend housing more evenly throughout the city. Such housing projects should ideally contain no more than five or six units. And they should be available to everyone, not just those whose annual income is under $8,000. These people of course should have first priority, but opening the units to all applicants would integrate them with the rest of the community, and perhaps eliminate the prejudice which now exists against the inhabitants of low dividend housing.

5. immediate attention by the provincial authorities should be given to placing condominium developments under the same classification as rented accommodation under the Provincial Housing Regulations and the Provincial Nuisance Regulations. Managers of such projects should be given the responsibility and authority to carry out the necessary work to meet minimum health standards.

Another major grievance of the NEERPA is parks. When one looks at a map of northeast Edmonton, it seems to be covered by little green spots. These are the parks.

According to the standards laid out in the Edmonton Parks and Recreation Master Plan( 1970-1930 ), the area has few 'parkland deficiencies'. But much of that parkland is in schoolyards, which in every case that I saw were just fenced-in squares of grass. There are very few playgrounds with any equipment.

Although there are these areas for active recreation, there are very few of the kind called "passive recreational areas". Aside from a few ornamental parks, the passive recreational parkland in northeast Edmonton is in the river valley. It is difficult to reach except by car, and many residents do not have one

The NEERPA feels that use of this area by family groups helps to keep them together. "When the family unit starts breaking up the crime rate increases", says Lloyd Egan.

One 6.56 acre park (half the parkland in the community) in Belvedere is merely a square of quack grass beside the railway track. It is no longer usable by the community as it has been leased to the Spartan's Men's Club. Surrounding residents fear that a freeway will be built on part of it.

There have been complaints by citizens about the parks situation, and the ratepayers' association has asked the Parks and Recreation Department to put into operation its plans for parks in northeast Edmonton.

"We don't just complain, "says Lloyd Egan. "We always try to suggest a viable alternative plan which suits the situation."

## Schools

Schools are another problem. Because of the high density of families in the area, most of whom have children, the schools are crowded. Almost all of them are surrounded by portable classrooms. One, St. William's, is built entirely of portables. The school board has the power to veto new developments because they wou overcrowd the schools, but they have been extremely lax about it.

Nor will they build new schools. The John Barnett School in Londonderry was built because of pressure by the local parent's organization and the NEERPA. They held a public meeting to point out the need for the school and invited the Edmonton School Trustees and the people in the Alberta Department of Education who approve the design and construction of schools.

The schools approved. Shortly afterwards the School Board decided not to build the school because the cost was higher than they had anticipated. The NEERPA fought the decision and the school was built.

They were told that that was the last school to be built in northeast Edmonton because of a provincial policy decreeing that no new schools be built until 85-90% of all available school space is used. Beginning this September, children will be bussed to schools in Hardisty and Capilino - a distance of six to twelve miles.

The meeting about the John Barnett School was covered by Marc Horton of the Journal. Although the NEERPA had already been in existence for two years, the Journal had never printed their announcements or their press releases, both of which they do for other community groups.

When asked why, the Journal replied that they "weren't interested in northeast Edmonton".

Small wonder that the NEERPA thinks that City Hall is prejudiced against them. When residents of Laurier Heights (a power structure area of Edmonton) objected to the proposed building of an old-age home in their community, the NEERPA saw this as a form of discrimination and decided to speak out against it, even though the area in question is outside of northeast Edmonton. They asked why the old-age home was "undesirable" and were told that it would generate too much noise- the noise of ambulances and resuscitator units.

Two weeks after this protest all ETS service to northeast Edmonton was stopped. The city claimed that one of the routes, the N9, wasn't paying well. The NEERPA later found out that it was one of the highest paying routes in the city.

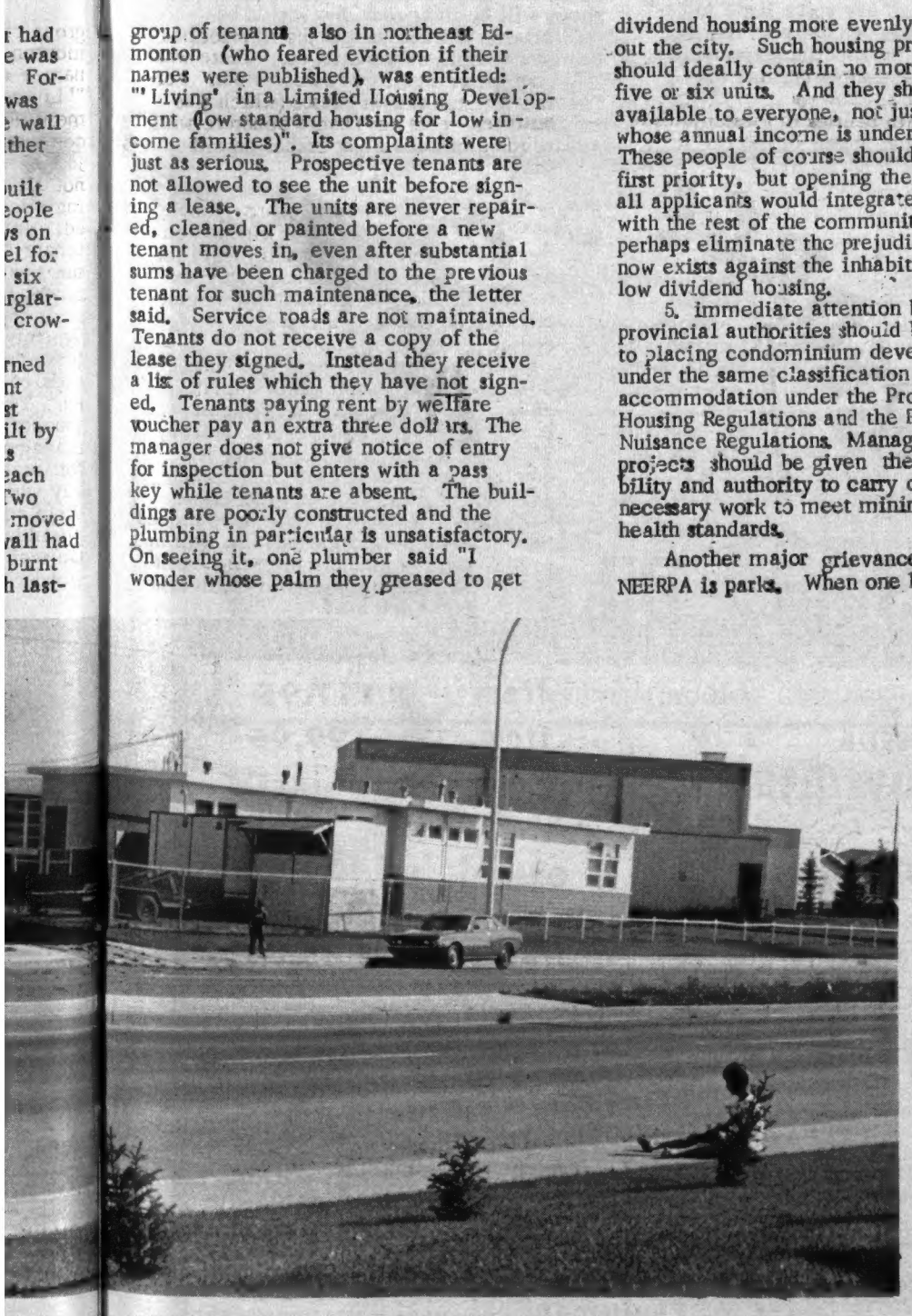
They presented a brief to the city asking for their bus service back and requested the ETS cooperate with them in the planning of their routes. As a result, the bus routes in northeast Edmonton now serve the residents much more effectively, and have solved some transportation problems which existed earlier.

Previously, all the bus routes to and from northeast Edmonton had converged in the city center. Anyone who worked in the Royal Alexandra Hospital for example, had to take two buses to get there- one downtown and one from there to the hospital. The situation was the same for NAIT and Grant MacEwan.

There was no bus to the university. Now they have the N12/U3 going there and a network of cross routes, all of which are well used.

**continued on page 14**

A more-or-less typical low dividend housing development.



ich has more portables than classrooms.

# Irishman promotes Canadian broadcasting

Let's face it, most Canadian talent (in the entertainment business) is underemployed. Despite new CRTC rules about Canadiancontent, most Canadian performers - especially those in the west and the Maritimes--still find it difficult to get exposure on radio and television.

"There are still not enough outlets," says Patrick Hughes, a professional entertainer based in Edmonton. "Although it's better now than it used to be. When I started ten years ago, everybody was amateur-now, with the new CRTC rulings and the rise in Canadian nationalism, there are more chances. But you can't really make a steady living."

Radio, he says, is pretty well tied up by the CBC. "The private stations play 1/3 Canadian records (because they have to )and the rest comes straight from the States.

"Canadian radio is one bloody big American gramophone. They take the sponsors' money and produce nothing. It's time we did something."

What he proposes to do is to use local writers and actors to produce a comedy show for radio. He will ask for material from local writers and then he and Tom Whyte (writer, actor and one-man bacchanal) will make it into a script. Tom Whyte will then gather a group of actors and direct the show. Then they can begin to peddle the tape.

Patrick Hughes has done quite a lot of TV comedy and some radio comedy here in Edmonton. "The sort of thing I would like to do, "he says, "and the sort of thing I know I would be good at is English comedy along the lines of the Goon Show and Take It From Here.

"This kind of idea has been talked about and tried before, but when people have tried to do it, they gave found it impossible to sell. This is changing. Directors of radio stations are beginning to find out that there are more people in Canadian show business than Anne Murray and Gordon Lightfoot."

One thing that has been holding people back, he said, is the union wage scale. The wages for ACTRA(Association of Canadian Television and Radio Actors)members are set by a board in Toronto, which is made up of union members.

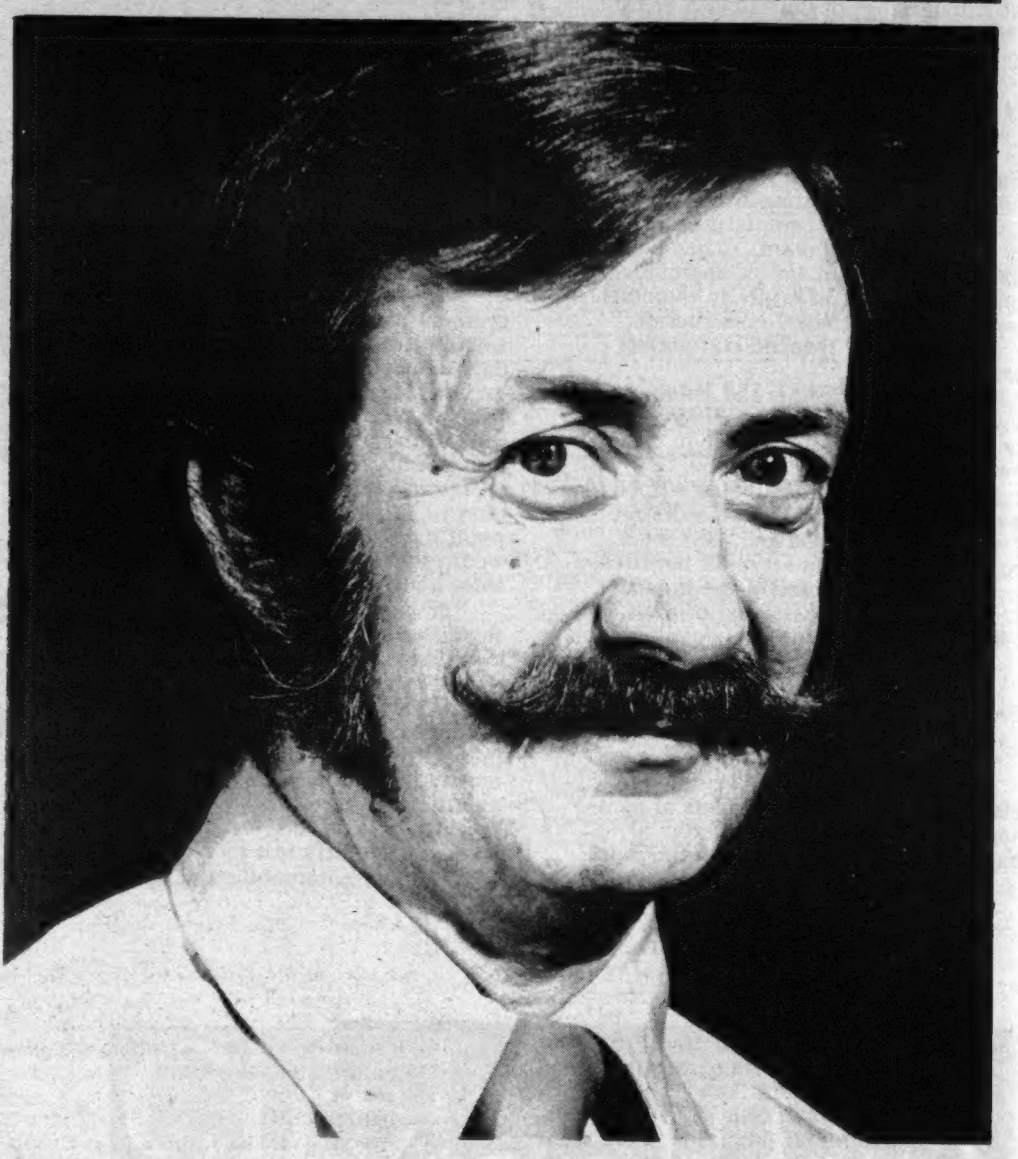
"I sat on that board once, says Patrick Hughes. "The scale is set to Toronto standards--it is unrealistic for areas like the west. But I'm not attacking the union. It has worked very hard to get Canadian talent used in Canada."

The important difference between his idea and the other ones which have been tried (and failed'. )is that his is a cooperative. Everyone who contributes will be part of it and any money the show makes will be divided among them. This would mean that everyone working on the show would be employijg themselves and would therefore be able to make less than union wages.

According to Patrick Hughes, this is the only way to organise such an operation. Otherwise a big promoter would have to own it, and there is no such animal around Edmonton.

Once the tape is made, they will try to make some money out of it.

"There are many small radio stations which operate on a limited budget but can pay you a little something for your show, "says Patrick Hughes.



PATRICK HUGHES

"Then you can go on to the next small station,who can pay you a little something else. After you get your foot in the door your demand increases and sooner or later the big network (CBC) will notice you.

"After the fifth tape we might have a good show, saleable from then on, may-be as a 13 week series. And since the shows will be in English, they could be sold all over the English-speaking world. For that, though, we will need contacts.

Any writer interested in contributing material can phone Patrick Hughes at 454-6206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# Portugal kills - Canada buys

The efforts of the indigenous peoples of southern Africa to free themselves from their white oppressors has made slow if painful progress in the last decade. Nowhere is this struggle more desperate than the Portugese colony of Angola.

Probably few Candians are aware of the brutal wat now going on in Angola. In many ways it is very similar to the Indochina War--only with much less publicity. And yet Canadians, both through their government and as individuals, are very much involved in this war--on the wrong side.

The six million black people of Angola have little to lo s e in their fight for freedom. Their life expectancy is 28 and the illiteracy rate is 99 percent. Medical care is nonexistent and infant mortality approaches 60 percent in some areas. At the same time, the 500, 000 white colonists live in comparative luxury in their air-conditioned villas.

The armed struggle against the Portugese began in 1961 when the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was formed. The MPLA currently controls 40 percent of the land area of Angola. Most of this territory, however, is arid highland. The few liberated areas which are suitable for cultivation have been systematically sprayed with defoliants or bombed with napalm by the Portugese.

The MPLA programs in the areas they control are designed to improve the health, education, and technical skills of the people. Their military operations are confined to guerilla actions which are supported by the Ethiopian-based Organization for African Unity (OAU).

Portugal, on the other hand, maintains a modern army of 80, 000 men in Angola to fight the rebels and control the slave population. Portugal itself is not an arms-producing nation; most of its weapons are obtained through NATO-ostensibly to fight the "Red Peril" in Europe.

This is where Canada enters the picture. As a member of NA TO, Canada is providing Portugal with armaments which are ultimately used against the freedom fighters in Portugal's three colonies. Without such aid, particularly war planes, Portugal's military effort would speedily collapse.

Canada is also vital to the Portugese administration of Angola as a consumer of Angolan exports-- principally oil and coffee beans. Last year Canada bought $35 million worth of Angolan products (as against $1 million in sales to Angola). This breaks down into $25 million for crude oil (through the Gulf Oil Company) and $10 million for coffee beans. Canada is Angola's third largest customer for coffee beans.

The Angolan coffee crop is harvested by what amounts to slave labour on plantations which are really concentration camps. Child labour is common and draconian punishments are administered for the slightest offense.

Angolan coffee exports are subject to a 13 percent "war tax" which goes to support the Portugese military operations. In other words, Canadian coffee drinkers last year shelled out over a million dollars so that Portugal can maintain its hegemony in Angola.

PORTUGAL EXPLOITS THREE AFRICAN colonies, fighting imperialist wars in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau. National Liberation Forces hold substantial areas in each, but they must battle NATO and Western consumers as well as Portugal. (map courtesy LNS)

Liberation fighters in combat training (photo courtesy LNS)

Much of the information in this article comes from Jacques Roy, a Canadian who works for the MPLA. Roy went to Africa in 1967 as part of the Canadian University Overseas Program (CUSO) and later became involved in the Angolan liberation movement. In recent months he has been travelling across Canada publicizing conditions in Angola.

According to Roy, a Canadian boycott of Angolan coffee can help to weaken the Portugese regime. Boycott activities are being organized by the Southern African Information Group (SAIG), an Ottawa-based organization. A similar boycott in the Netherlands last year resulted in that country's largest coffee importer dropping Angolan coffee.

Angolan coffee beans are being processed in Canda by two companies: General Foods and Nestle (Canada) Ltd. General Foods makes the following instant brands: Maxim, Maxwell House, Yuban, Sanka, and Brim. The Nestle brands are Taster's Choice and Nescafe.

The coffee company executives disclaim any responsibility for conditions in Angola. An official for General Foods said recently that trading policies are set by the federal government and individual companies cannot get into boycotts based on sociological or ideological reasons.

This self-serving statement ignores the fact that the coffee companies are trading in violation of a United Nations embargo on slave-produced Angolan goods. Furthermore, according to Jacques Roy, some coffee companies are actively recruiting mercenaries in the U. S. to fight for the Portugese army.

External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp, questioned about a possible boycott of Angolan coffee, stated that Canada has followed a course of trading with any other nation even though not always in agreement with their practices. Sharp said keeping contact with other countries rather than boycotting them offered greater hope of exercising influence on them.

So the Canadian government continues to exercise its influence to ensure that Portugal maintains control of its crumbling empire.

SAIG has secured the endorsement of many organizations, including the United Church and the National Farmers Union, for its nation-wide boycott of Angolan coffee. A fall campaign is being planned to inform Canadian consumers about the boycott.

For literature and films about Angola and the boycott, SAIG can be contacted at

SAIG, P. O. Box 4443, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario.

or SAIG, c/o Wilf Allen, 423 Quance Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask.

SAIG needs donations to support the boycott campaign. Cheques should be made payable to the Angolan Coffee campaign. People interested in helping with the boycott can contact:

Gerry Whitney, RR2 Sherwood Pk.

or Pat Mooney, 11138 62 Avenue.

## Nixon not popular in 'white' house

YORBA LINDA, Cal. (LNS)--Evidence of Nixon's decline in popularity with voters has even crept into the leather-bound, gold-lettered guest register at the little white frame house where he was born in 1913.

The book's first 40 pages, covering January 1972 to April 1973 are just what the president ordered--"You're great, Nixon" (29-10-72) or "Thank God for Mr. Nixon" (4-3-73).

But beginning May 13, two days after the Senate Watergate hearings began, the register's comments took on a different tone. For instance "Watergate-Waterloo" (26-5-73) and by June some of the entries were positively embarrassing--"Impeach him"(3-6-73).

## Farmworkers murdered; picket called off

DELANO, Cal. (LNS)--Two members of the United Farmworkers Union (UFW) were killed on August 14 and 16--one on a picket line, the other outside a local tavern. Although the farmworkers have had frequent attacks against them by Teamsters and police, this was the first time that farmworkers have been killed in the history of the UFW.

Nagi Daiffullah, a 24-year-old UFW member who was an immigrant from Yemen, died twenty-four hours after sustaining fatal head injuries inflicted by Gilbert Cooper, a Kern County sheriff's deputy.

According to witnesses, Nagi who had been drinking, walked out of the tavern, swung at Cooper and missed. He tried to run away but Cooper caught him and beat him on the head with his flashlight. Nagi slumped to the ground and was dragged unconscious 40 or 50 feet.

In the second case, Juan de la Cruz, a 60-year-old UFW member, was shot while on the picket line at the Giumarra Vineyards in Arvin, 50 miles south of Delano. A pick-up truck is reported to have drawn up to the picket line and a person inside opened fire on the picketing farmworkers on the line. Police say they have taken two suspects into custody.

Cesar Chavez, head of the Union, who was at another picket line a few miles away at the time of the shooting, drove to the scene. He has temporarily called off the pickets. "I'm not going to allow pickets to be shot," he said.

## *Krivine released*

PARIS(LNS)--Alain Krivine, a leader of the Trotskyist Ligue Communiste--outlawed by the French government after a large anti-fascist demonstration on June 21--was released on bail August 2 after a month in prison. Krivine had been charged with breaking the "antiwrecker" law, which says that the leaders of an organization can be held responsible for any violations of the law committed in a demonstration sponsored by their group.

Pierre Rousset, who was arrested in the Ligue's headquarters the day after the demonstrations, is still in prison.

At a press conference, Krivine called for a campaign to win Rousset's release and announced that in spite of the ban placed on the Ligue by Minister of the Interior Marcellin, the group has "no intention of re-organizing our movement as a clandestine group. We shall continue to function openly."

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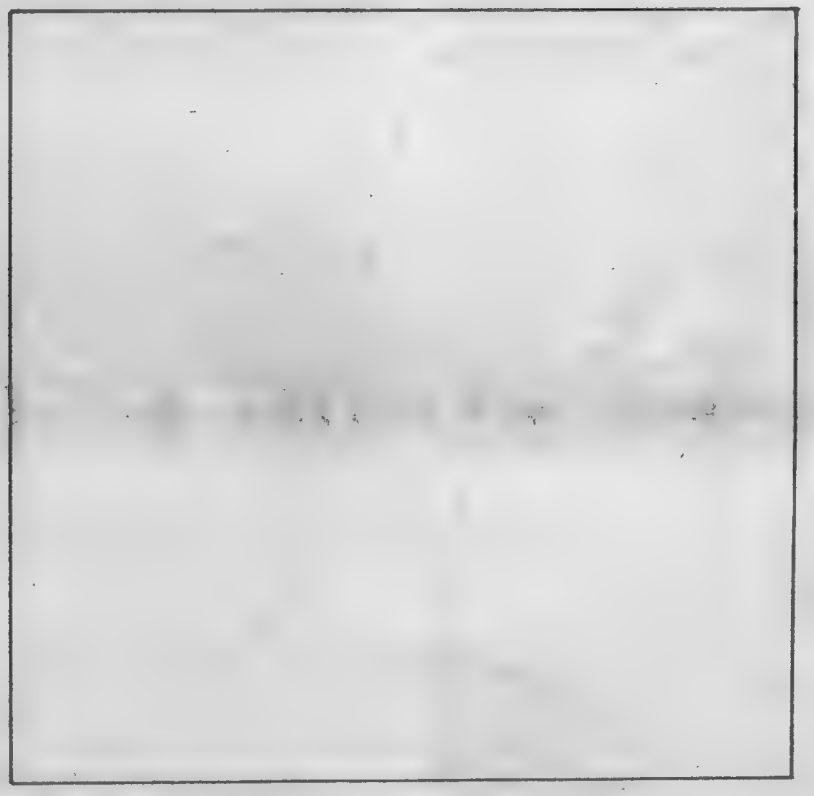

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# North Garneau: eleven down, 82 to go

Eleven or so houses in North Garneau, along 87th Avenue between 111th and 112th Streets were systematically reconverted over the last three weeks into flat open space.

Most passerby's glared helplessly at the on-going demolition and limited themselves to murmers of resentment against the omnipotent university. Those who have been more aware of the circumstances and events concerning North Garneau were forewarned? No! Those involved with North Garneau's stuggle for survival were caught off-guard by the recent events.

To many, the destruction of the eleven houses questions the 'good faith' of the Board of Govenors.

Some recent history: Dr. W. Neal, vice-president of planning and development prepared a report on the issues and tentative proposals concerning the future of North Garneau at the end of May. In it, he suggests that North Garneau be considered as two areas; Area A, the site of the new Humanities Centre, Fine Arts Building, Law Building, extensive parking lots and the eleven houses, formerly used for academic purposes. Area A was to be considered as "academic land space and landscaped when parking needs can be satisfied in other ways."

Area B includes all land north of 87th Avenue to Saskatchewan Drive, between 111th and 110th Streets, single family houses and two apartment blocks, for the most part rented to students through Royal Trust. Dr. Neal recommended as a long-range proposal that Area B be converted into a community park, preserving a fow houses for theri historical and architectural merit, and providing low-level recreational usage.

The report and its proposals were discussed at a Board of Govenors meeting in June, where it was decided that, considering the controversial nature of the North Garneau issue, Dr. Neal would prepare a complete report and analysis and that a public meeting be held to consider the views of the community in response to the brief. As far as POUNDMAKER has been able to ascertain only one concrete decision was made at the June meeting - that the University would retain ownership and contrlo of the property so far acquired.

That public meeting was scheduled for the end of July - a time when the students and staff concerned with the future of North Garneau were not on campus, if in Edmonton at all. Those who attended the meeting would be given Dr. Neal's report 'at the door' and be expected to respond adequately to its proposals.

Only when the University Senate th threatened to publicly denounce the meeting as a farce in all the media that the Board of Govenors extended the date to September 6th.

As a recommendation in the final report to be discussed at the September 6th meeting, Dr. Neal proposed that the eleven houses still remaining in Area A "should be demolished immediately and the area should be landscaped pending further developments.

"An underground parkade should be built in the area and as much land as possible shoulc be released from surface parking and be landscaped."

As a recommendation to be discussed publicly on September 6th:

But the houses were bulldozed in August. The Board of Govenors silently made a major decision prior to the public meeting where the decision was to be be discussed.

The houses were gutted before the public realized what was going on, and the University could safely reply that the demolition had proceeded past the point of salvage, when questioned on the 'morality' of the proceedings.

The Board of Govenors must be confronted and forced to answer for its actions, quite apart from the content of the decision made, at the September 6th meeting. (To be held at 7:30 pm in the Council Chambers, University Hall).

Eleven houses down. Eighty-two and two apartment buildings to go. The demolished houses cannot be restored. The battle centres on the fate of the rest of North Garneau.

Dr. Neal's final report continues the recommendations of his first evaluation: that as a long range proposal North Garneau shall be converted to a community park, preserving houses of architectural merit and providing low level recreational usage (ie. soccer fields, tennis courts).

The short-term policy on a practical level for North Garneau residents will be much the same as in the time of no policy, when the area was allowed to degenerate. Dr. Neal recommends that a survey be made of all the houses and decisions to demolish or to renovate those houses needing "minimal" repairs for a limited period (five years), and continue the

policy of student rental. Meanwhile plans and capital resources to develop the community park concept will gradually come forth.

"Flexibility in meeting immediate short term needs and potential long term needs" is stressed throughout the report. Dr. Neal's concern is understandable.

More history: The public land (Windsor Park area) set aside for university expansion dribbled out of their hands in the 50's and early 60's. The expropriation of North Garneau toaccomodate expansion was a most unfortunate and expensive lesson in terms of a price for their negligence.

The University was stung. They'll not let North Garneau slip away and bring on another such experience by closing down the option on land for possible building needs. Thus the determination to retain ownership and control of the area.

A decision to renovate and upgrade the houses (and apartments) for a twenty year period represents a fairly substantial investment. A negative investment if extensive future building plans do arise.

But all present indicators suggest that such an expansion is unlikely. And so in the name of an unlikely possibility Dr. Neal suggests that North Garneau cannot remain as a community -- the most popular public option.

Flexibility is irrevocably lost with the demolition of North Garneau. Houses cannot be rebuilt once they are destroyed.

Flexibility to provide present needs? The report indicates that the need for parks and recreational facilities demands that North Garneau be levelled. But such needs are not statistically documented and even considering such needs, no alternate site plans to accomodate them are suggested.

No one came forth at the public meetings sponsored by the Senate last March "to discover the public 'mind' and survey public opnion to University authorities." No group or person indicated a concern with recreational needs.

Dr. Neal indicated a wish at that meeting that such 'publics' had revealed themselves and reiterates his concern in the report. Perhaps a few such publics will be provided September 6th.

Perhaps imaginary publics.

The extensive area, several city blocks in area that is presently used as surface parking lots (directly to the West of North Garneau) and the block to the North of 87th Avenue where eleven houses were just last week demolished, all of this land is designated to be "landscaped" as parkland. Within 15 minutes walk are the public parks of Mayfair and Emily Murphy.

Perhaps inflated needs.

The Board of Governors' final questions and decisions lie in financial considerations. The University is already howling of a limited budget.

But the financial data presented by Dr. Neal is not specifically detailed and makes no comparisons with the major alternative of a community park. In a total revenue and cost analysis over a fifteen to twenty year period how do the two proposals compare?

Some considerations: the original expropriation costs of land and houses would be "written off" if the park/recreational concept was implemented. This must be kept in mind when examining the financial outlay involved in preserving North Garneau.

Cost factors include the primary capital costs of renovation and annual maintenance costs, taxes and administration costs (to Royal Trust). Capital costs necessary to develop the community park/recreational concept would be considerably less, but could they be mortgaged over a period of time?

Funding for Dr. Neal's proposal would be paid out of the provincial grant to the U. of A. while funding for a North Garneau community could be obtained in alternate ways ... private loans from concerned citizens and groups or from trust or life insurance companies.

There is possibility of capital funding from a new federal government Renewal of Urban Housing program. Although North Garneau may not be eligible considering that it is owned by the University. Doug Roache, Strathcona's MP is hopeful that "the federal government's new program was designed to help areas like North Garneau that are in need of repairs."

Annual maintenance and supervisory costs of the park and recreational facilities (ie. tennis courts, ice rinks) must be calculated into over-all costs of the park proposal.

Revenues from rentals of houses considerably offset these expenditures. Under present University policies, revenues from community park/recreational facilities would be nil.

How does it all balance out in the end? This is the focus of the brief to be presented at the September 6th meeting of the North Garneau Tenants' Association (NGTA). And an extensive financial analysis is presented in the report by the Senate Task Force. As of now, neither of the briefs have been publicly released.

William Thorsell, executive-director of the Senate, berated Dr. Neal's entire report. "It's all vague generalities and the only specific is the demolition of North Garneau."

Dr. Neal ... the Board of Governors ... is caught in a value-economic system which does not permit them to see North Garneau continuing as a community. They are so many real estate men, businessmen, and solicitors; 50% to be exact, and they the most influential 50% by far. The concrete apartment blocks of South Garneau are a more solid reality than North Garneau. Almost any other alternative is to be considered first.

Until the Board of Governors legitimately considers preserving North Garneau as housing, questions like Dr. Neal's "What is the University's responsibility in providing housing for its students?" will be remain meaningless.

Is the University questioning a fundamental policy on housing that resulted in Athabasca Hall (currently awaiting the same fate as North Garneau), Michener Park, Lister Hall and HUB (to name a few of many)?

Unlikely. But perhaps the North Garneau issue grates against another, fundamental policy -- stronger but unstated?


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# Members move toward unified food co-op

A meeting this Wednesday evening could lead to an early end to corporate control and soaring prices of food in Edmonton.

Edmonton food co-ops have issued a call to their memberships - and to anyone else interested in building an alternative to the big supermarkets - to attend a meeting at Garneau United Church at 8:00 p. m. on Wednesday, September 5.

The move to combine the several co-ops into one new food co-op arose from a meeting held at Garneau United Church last Tuesday evening, attended by several SACK and Scona Food Co-op members.

Margaret Drummond, a member of the Incredible Edibles Food Co-op responded with enthusiasm.

"It's very good that this is happening. I suspect that most of our members will be quite pleased."

She stated that many Incredible Edible member had already voiced a desire to combine forces with other food co-ops.

By combining food orders the co-ops should be able to buy at cheaper prices.

Tuesday's meeting discussed running the new co-op on a prepaid order and distribution system. This would eliminate the costs of a store front, refrigeration, an inventory, and food spoilage.

It was also suggested that the cost of a paid staff could be eliminated and the need for a coordinator done away with, if each co-op member were to be a member of a collective. The co-op would then consist of a number of collectives, and each would take a turn at ordering and distributing food.

Co-ops organized in this way began three years ago in British Columbia, and have grown to include close to 10, 000 people in forty-five different co-ops in British Columbia and the Yukon.

"It just seems logical that it's time for something like that to start up around Edmonton," commented one person. "The potential is here."

An old grocery store on the corner of 109th Street and 85th Avenue was offered as a possible distribution centre for the co-op.

Dave Davis, member of the SACK Co-op noter the store was available for $100 per month. He said it was in a central location and within convenient walking distance of a large nember of co-op members.

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Efforts to establish a strong unified food co-op in Edmonton are being duplicated elsewhere on the Prairies.

People in Fort McMurray are taking initial steps towards forming a food co-op, and in Jasper fifty railwaymen and their families are organizing to combat the high price of food.

Prepaid order and distribution food co-ops are also beginning in Lethbridge and Regina.

A statement prepared by members of the Regina co-op refers to the structure of the B, C, co-ops and states; "We believe the same basic principles can successfully be applied in Saskatchewan with perhaps even greater success."

**Confused?**

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SOARING FOOD PRICES

POOR QUALITY FOOD

**Come to the**

# FOOD CO-OP MEETING

**Wednesday, September 5 at 8:00 p.m.**

**Garneau United Church**

# War Resistors

## *In Edmonton*

## *Now is Your Last Chance To Obtain Legal Status In Canada*

### IMMIGRATION HAS CHANGED

August 15 to October 15 --- you can apply for landed immigrant status from within CANADA if you arrived in CANADA before November 30, 1972.

### YOU CAN BENEFIT

The Minister of Immigration has said that for those who apply during the sixty days "The Bill provides exemption from prosecution for the manner in which they came in or remained in Canada". In other words, having lived underground or having worked will not be held against you.

### WHAT TO DO

First obtain information and assistance from us.

### IMMEDIATELY CONTACT:

Keith Barr 429-0870

10907 Jasper Ave.

# Committee fights food monopolies

Agroup of concerned housewives workers and students have recently formed a committee to fight rising food prices.

The Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJIFI) intends to fight the corporate monopoly over the supply and distribution of food by organizing a powerful consumer group.

"Our ultimate goal is to get rid of the free hand that bandits in the food industry have over our well being," said David Ball, one of the founders of the Committee.

ECJIFI feels that the cause of the problems in the food industru is the fact that processing and marketing of food are carried out by a tightly integrated group of huge internationally operated corporations. The Committee is calling for new controls over the market that will break the power of the corporations.

The Committee is presently carrying out research at the U of A on food systems to determine profit margins at various stages in the food chain.

Anyone concerned about the rise in your food bill should phone ECJIFI at 433-2808.

# NEERPA

cont'd from page 9

Zoning is of major concern to the NEERPA. They have fought many battles over this issue and have lost most of them. The current one is over a 72 acre parcel of land in the Delwood are owned by the Ukrainian Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Western Canada. About 15 acres of the site is already in use as a cemetery. The church wants to keep about fifty acres and sell the remaining twenty.

Four developers have expressed an interest in this land. One of them, Integrated Building Corporation Ltd. proposed last year to the city planning department that it build two high rise towers (120 feet high) and 38 units of row housing on a twelve acre strip of the land in question. The planning department rejected this proposal and has not yet approved any other and has not yet approved any other but it is feared the land will eventually go to developers.

What the ratepayers' association would like to do with the land is to use it for something community-oriented-perhaps a park or a recrea tion centre (it is surrounded by high density housing).

The NEERPA would like to see an end to this centralized planning - and to such centralized government. They would like to form another layer of government - to take some of the power away from city council and put it in the hands of local community councils-each with jurisdiction over its community in decisions about zoning, parks and recreation, and social welfare.

They think that zoning in a community should be set for twenty-five years, approximately the time of a mortgage on a house. Rezoning applications in the interim should go to citizens' groups rather than to city council. This is especially valid as none of the aldermen (and certainly not the mayor!) live in northeast Edmonton.

This community group is the most active one in the city. They actively oppose efforts to injure their community- although they are rarely successful. If citizens groups all over the city were to oppose bureaucratic planners in their own areas, the existence of conditions such as those in northeast Edmonton could be prevented (and perhaps cured).

Anyone wishing to contact the NEERPA can phone its chairman, Steve Corpy at 476-1207.

# Help and stuff

## Child Care-Adoption

South Edmonton Regional Office, Dept. of Health and Social Development
433-4411
West Edmonton Regional Office
484-7742

## Community Development

Area 12 Action Group
439-3669 9758-88 Ave.
Area 13 Co-ordinating Council
4661144 6226 Fulton Road
Boyle Street Community Services Co-Op
424-4106 10348-96 St.
Citizenship Development Branch, State Dept.
425-6730 9828-104 Ave.
Edmonton Social Planning Council
424-0331 10006-107 St.
Hardisty Drop-In Centre
469-0423 10535-62 St.
Human Resources Development Authority
429-2602 #206, 10025-108 St.
Indian Affairs Branch (Fed. Govt.)
425-5639 27th Floor, CN Tower
Jasper Place Community Services Centre
4897794 15626-100A Ave.
Metis Association of Alberta
452-9550 #303-10405-100 Ave.
Social Service Dept., City of Edmonton
425-5270 5th Floor, CN Tower
West Ten (West 10?)
4826511 12225-105 Ave.

## Counselling

Alcoholics Anonymous
422-2764
Point 3 Project
488-3033 10020-116 St.
Project Recovery
488-1018 10341-121 St.
Alexander Ross Society
434-3802
Debtors Assistance Board
423-7861 102A Ave & 97 St.
(Court House)
Family Service Association
424-4161
9919 106th Street
Emergency Clinic
482-1581 220 Le Marchand Mansion
M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Unwed Mothers)
482-4276 9917-116 St.

## Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
477-1151 223, 116 Ave. -34 St.
Community Day Nursery
424-3730 9641-102A ave.
Downtown Day Care Centre
424-1793 10031-109 St.
Glengarry Day Care Centre
475-2151 13315-89 St.
Jasper Place Day Care
489-2243 15308-104 Ave.
Primrose Place Day Care
466-3903 85 St. -95 Ave.
Student Union & Community Day Care
432-1245 8917-112 St.
West End Day Care
452-4145 9915-148 St.

## Family Planning

Edmonton Birth Control & Abortion Referral
9231-87 St.
Planned Parenthood Association
433-8220 Box 4022
University Health Service
439-4991 (U of A)
Birthright
423-2852 10039-113 St.
M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Un-wed Mothers)
482-4276 9917-116 St.
Threshold Group Home for Un-wed Mothers
488-9198 9918-112 St.

## Hostels

Bissel Men's Centre
424-1728 9560-103A Ave.
Edmonton Central Hostel Organization (E. C. H. O.)
424-4648 10124-99 St.
Single Men's Hostel
423-3402 10014-109A Avenue
Women's Overnight Shelter
424-5768 10218-108 St.
Y. M. C. A.
424-8047 10030-102A Ave.
Y. W. C. A.
422-8176 10032-103 St.

## Housing

Canative Housing
488-6131 10176-117 St.
Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549
Handicapped Housing Society
433-4937 10015-82 Ave.
Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-op
484-2883 #505, 10883 Sask. Drive

## Legal Services

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
429-1608 10006-107 St.
Legal Aid Society of Alberta
423-3311 10136-100 St.
Native Counselling Services of Alberta
423-2141 #324, 10010-105 St.
Office of the Ombudsman
423-2251 729 Centennial Building
Student Legal Services
432-4241 Law Centre, U. of A.

## Free Food

Bissell Centre
423-2285 9560-103A Ave.
Canadian Native Friendship Centre
488-4991 10176-117 St.
Marian Center
424-3544 10928-98 St.
Operation Friendship
424-4106 10348-96 St.
Women's Overnight Shelter
424-5768 10218-108 St.

## Social Action

Action Group of the Disabled
435-1790 10006-107 St.
Alberta Federation of Labour
454-6307
Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
429-1608 10006-107 St.
Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
423-1163 10006-107 St.
Industrial Workers of the World, P. O. Box 2827, Station A, 439-5879
Humans on Welfare
424-7924 9676 Jasper Ave.
Pensioners Concerned
Box 5882, Station L Edmonton

## Complaints

Better Business Bureau
482-2341 11765 Jasper Ave.
Industrial Claims Consultant
454-5969 12215-135 Ave.
Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
423-2251 729 Centennial Building
Landlord & Tenant Advisory Board
424-0521 10237-98 St.

## Political Groups

Social Credit League of Alberta
9974 Jasper Ave. 424-0568
New Democratic Party
429-0797 10361-97 St.
Communist Party of Canada
422-4797
Room 1, 9542 Jasper (above Jerry's cafe
Progressive Conservative Association
422-6636 3rd Floor, 9912-106 St.
Liberal Party
422-1971 3rd Floor, 10026-105 St.
Social Revolutionary Anarchist Federation, P. O. Box 2827, Station A


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# NFT to show classic Indian films

This month the National Film Theatre and Edmonton Public Libraries will offer Edmontonians a unique insight into the great middle class of India through the Apu Trilogy. These films trace the maturation of the boy, Apu, amidst the tangle of cultures of his society.

The trilogy is the first of a twelve part series of international cinema classics to be shown this fall at the Southgate and Centennial Library theatres. A membership of $2.00 (restricted to adults, 19 years and above) for the twelve part series will be required if the Edmonton Cultural Grants Committee and/or the Minister of Culture insist on such restrictions.

The films to be shown are:

APU SANSAR/THE WORLD OF APU (India 1958: Bengali with English subtitles)
Southgate Thursday Sept. 6 7 p. m.
Centennial Friday Sept. 8 7 p. m.

APARAJITO/ THE UNVANQUISHED (India 1956: Bengali with English subtitles)
Southgate Thursday Sept. 13 7 p. m.
Centennial Friday Sept. 14 7 p. m.

PATHER PANCHALI/FATHER PANCHALI (India 1954: Bengali with English subtitles)
Southgate Thursday Sept. 20 7 p. m.
Centennial Friday Sept. 21 7 p. m.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA (Italy, 1909)

BALLET MECANIQUE (France 1924)

LA PETITE MARCHANDE D' ALLUMETTES/ The Little Match Girl (France 1928)

MINUET BY MOZART & BRAHM'S HUNGARIAN DANCE

NEOREALISM (US/Italy)
Southgate Thursday Sept. 27 7 p. m.

DR. MABUSE DER SPIEBER/DR. MABUSE THE GAMBLER (Germany 1922 silent with English subtitles)
Southgate Thursday Oct. 4 7 p. m.
Centennial Friday Oct. 5 7 p. m.

ROMA, CITTA APERTA/ROME, OPEN CITY (Italy 1945; Roberto Rosselini)
Southgate Thursday Oct. 11 7 p. m.
Centennial Friday Oct. 12 7 p. m.

LADRI DI BICICLETTE/BICYCLE THIEVES (Italy 1948; Vittorio de Sica)
Southgate Thursday Oct. 18 7 p. m.

LUCI DEL VARIETA/LIGHTS OF VARIETY (Italy 1950; Federico Fellini & Alberto Lattuada)
Southgate Thursday Oct. 25 7 p. m.

UMBERTO D (Italy 1952; Vittorio de Sica)
Southgate Thursday Nov. 1 7 p. m.
Centennial Friday Nov. 2 7 p. m.

ENTR' ACTE (France 1924; Rene Clair)

A PROPOS DE NICE (France 1930; J. Vigo)

TONTOLINI AND THE AMERICAN COUSIN (Italy 1910)

FUTURISM
Southgate Thursday Nov. 8 7 p. m.

MENSHEN AM SONNTAG/PEOPLE ON SUNDAY (Germany 1929; silent with English subtitles)
Centennial Friday Nov. 9 7 p. m.

JALSAGHAR/THE MUSIC ROOM (India 1958; Satyajit Ray)
Southgate Thursday Nov. 15 7 p. m.
Centennial Friday Nov. 16 7 p. m.

For more information contact:
National Film Theatre
Ursula O. Ulrich
10630 72 Avenue
Phone 439-0209

***War resisters***

# Register now

There are an estimated 215,000 people now living in Canada without land immigrant status.

It has been possible in past years for such immigrants to Canada to apply for landed immigrant status from within the country. In other words, it was possible to enter Canada (in a hurry, if you had to), settle down, and then apply for landed immigrant status.

But, under the terms of a new Immigration Act passed in Ottawa this year, this will no longer be the case. It will be necessary to obtain landed immigrant status before entering Canada if you plan to stay.

The same will hold true for people now living in Canada without landed immigrant status.

The Department of Immigration has instituted a two month period of grace in which those who are now living in Canada and who plan to stay, but do not have landed immigrant status, may apply from within Canada. But this is their last chance.

The period of clemency will run until October 15 when all immigrants without legal status living in Canada will be shut off from the possibility of gaining such status.

In response to this situation, the Canadian Coalition of War Resistors has implemented a national immigration program to help war resistors (and it is estimated that there are 10 to 15 thousand of them currently in Canada without official status) take advantage of this, their last opportunity to acquire legal status.

It is important to note that in order to qualify under the new regulations, a person had to have entered Canada before November 30, 1972.

It is anticipated that an overwhelming majority of those who do apply will be granted legal status as compassionate consideration has become the central theme of the new policy. Perhaps. There are, however, undoubtedly cases where the Department of Immigration has certain people pegged and are out to give them a rough time.

This being a consideration, the Coalition has set up connections with various agencies across Canada in an effort to make the whole procedure a little easier.

In Edmonton, the organization actively involved in the Coalition's efforts is the Alexander Ross Society.

The Society is located at 10907 Jasper Avenue. The office is not usually in operation until after noon. Keith Barr, the man to contact there, usually come in between noon and 1:00 p. m. The phone number is 429-0670.

If you are able to apply for landed immigrant status before October 15, these are the people to get hold of. Their main concern is war resistors but they will probably help most anybody who wants to gain legal status under the new regulations. Remember that immigration and gaining legal status is no tea party, especially if you might be classed by some low-consciousness administrator as an "undesirable"(?). And, yes, there are certain categories that even the present "compassionate" policy seems a little tense about. These are called prohibitive classes and they include:

--people with criminal records involving "moral turpitude"
--drug users (alcohol, aspirin, coca cola, etc. excluded)
--political subversives
--prostitutes
--homosexuals
--people who are mentally or physically defective (e. g. chronic alcoholics) or anyone likely to become a "public charge"

So if you have the misfortune to fall into one of the ill-begotten categories listed above, you're going to need assistance. And even if you aren't, a little intelligent help never hurt anybody.

The Alexander Ross Society, 10907 Jasper Avenue, 429-0670.

Good luck.